

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

ROUSING CHEERS.

Ex-President Harrison Greeted With Wildest Applause.

Upon Appearing in the Indiana Convention Today.

BUNTING IS FLYING.

The Whole Town Alive With Republican Enthusiasm.

Six Thousand People Confident of Victory Attend.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—The Republican state convention opened with the weather clear and crisp, and although most of the delegates were up all night working for their favorite candidates, they were sustained by enthusiasm and showed no signs of fatigue.

It is the largest convention ever held in Indiana and 1,715 delegates filled the lower floor of Tomlinson hall. The delegates were partitioned off by a high board fence in the rear of the great hall.

The gallery on the right was reserved for the ladies and there were hundreds of them present. The left galleries were occupied by the general public, and when the convention was called to order there were 6,000 people present.

State Chairman Gowdy was at the headquarters in the Denison house early and was besieged by ticket-seekers. The chairman was unable to furnish any however, as the last ticket was given out last night. The hall was elaborately decorated.

A picture of ex-president Harrison, ten by six feet, was suspended immediately above the chairman's desk. Pictures of Blaine, the late governor Morton, Gov. McKinley, Garfield, Lincoln and Grant also adorned the walls. Great bands of tri-colored bunting crossed and recrossed the hall and the general effect was most pleasing.

Opening of the Doors.

At 9 o'clock the doors were opened, and the arduous labors of the corps of sergeants-at-arms began. The delegates were seated by districts, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before they were properly arranged. The stage was decorated with red, white and blue streamers, and on the front of the presiding officer's chair was a huge gilded eagle.

At 9:30 a band located in the left gallery just over the stage, struck up a series of popular and national airs, and thereafter outbursts of applause were frequent until the convention was formally called to order by State Chairman Gowdy at 10 o'clock.

When the venerable presiding officer, ex-Secretary of Navy Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, came on to the stage from the rear in company with Charles W. Fairbanks, the convention cheered him lustily. He was escorted to a seat next to Chairman Gowdy.

Chairman Gowdy asked the convention to rise and Rev. Dr. Coultas of this city offered a prayer. Before the echo of Dr. Coultas' prayer had subsided, a lusty lunged delegate cried: "Hurrah for Harrison."

The report on credentials and permanent organization was then adopted. The report as adopted provided that "The rules of the Fifty-first congress as adopted and applied by Thomas B. Reed and lately endorsed by the present congress should govern."

Harrison Given an Ovation. Pandemonium followed the appearance of ex-President Harrison, who followed the presiding officer. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the audience arose to its feet amid cheers.

Ex-President Harrison spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, My Venerable and Honored Friends:

"I congratulate you; I congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that you are permitted on this hopeful day to preside over a gathering of the Republicans of this great state. [Applause.] You have battled for the principles of the party for many years; you have been the able, doubtless champion of these great principles, which called the party into existence and which have won for it so often and through a series of such brilliant years of administration, the confidence of the people. [Applause.]

"As you have been faithful to the party in the hours of weakness and darkness we are glad that you are here this morning when the country is awakened to the fact that a restoration of Republican principles in administration is essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people. [Great applause.] To you my friends I would come this morning with an acknowledgment of my grateful obligations for those undeserved and accumulated favors which you have heaped upon me.

"I will not undertake it this morning; it would be inappropriate. I will not stand between you and the important work which you have assembled to do, and which you are eager to be about. At some time during the campaign which so auspiciously opens today—if it be the pleasure of my fellow citizens—I shall hold myself at their service for a fuller discussion. [Great cheering.]

"I cannot allow, as I have said before, that an ex-president has lost his citizenship. [Laughter and applause.]

The People Have Turned.

"Nor can I admit that a calm and temperate discussion of great public questions is undignified in any man. [Applause.] We have had, beginning with those years when a serene champion of Whig principles [turning to Col. Thompson] spoke to us fellow citizens of Indiana down to the last national campaign a continuous debate upon the question of the tariff. The people have now accepted one view of the question and now turning, have adopted the other. [Applause.]

"The debates seemed to have worn themselves out. Even your silvery eloquence, sir, was hardly equal to stirring great interest

in the question. Our people became so prosperous, so rich; labor was so universally employed at good wages that men ceased to appreciate the danger and disaster that was involved in an abandonment of the protection principles." [Applause.]

"Senator was equal to the task of maintaining their interest. But events have stirred that interest to the profoundest depths of our society." [Applause.]

"What the orator and the pamphleteer could not do, a bitter experience that has intruded itself into every home and into many brought starvation, has done and is doing today. Our friends may endeavor to persuade the American people that this period of depression is only one of those periodic panics that they say at intervals more or less certain, necessarily fall upon us.

"Some may endeavor to persuade you that the influences that have brought it about were climatic or seismic, but I believe I do not state it too strongly when I say that the common mind—the close observation of those who are educated and instructed by facts rather than given to refined theories has settled upon the cause of this present disastrous depression.

Times Full of Apprehension.

"They find that cause in the attempt to wipe out protective legislation, and to substitute for it the doctrines of a revenue tariff. They find it in that uncertainty which has intruded itself into every man's business enterprise, which has paralyzed his energies, and which has compelled the wheels to stop while this great issue was being concluded.

"The American workman is realizing today that it is not possible for him to separate himself in interest from the manufacturer who employs him; that he cannot listen to the wild and vicious appeals which have been made to him, strike at the men who give employment to labor, without bringing the blow back in recoil upon himself and upon his family. [Applause.]

"The times are full of unrest, disaster and apprehension. I believe today that all the tumult of this wild sea would be stirred by the voice of omnipotence if the grand industrial and commercial classes of this country could know today that there would be no attempt to strike down protection in American legislation. [Applause.]

"The Republican party is friendly to the restoration of silver to a place of honor among the metals of the world. [Applause.] Some of my friends in the west thought I was uttering new doctrines when I declared that I believed the free use of silver upon an international agreement that would assure its continued equality with gold, would do more than anything that I knew of save the establishment of the protection principle, to bring again prosperity into our commerce. [Applause.]

"The trouble upon this question has been that some of our western friends would not receive any man as the friend of silver who believed that we could not coin it freely and without any parity with gold except by coming into an agreement with other great commercial nations of the world.

"They should have been more liberal. I believe today that we can see in England, the nation that has stood most strongly against the larger use of silver, and in Germany, a nation that has followed England, the clear indications of the growth of a sentiment for an international agreement upon this question. It is increasing in power and I believe it rightly and wisely encouraged and directed from America it will finally bring other nations by the compulsion of their own necessities into accord with us upon this subject." [Applause.]

Mr. Harrison then closed with a warning to the Republicans against overconfidence, in which he said there was grave danger to the success of the party. The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted and is as follows:

The Platform.

We, the Republicans of Indiana in delegate convention assembled reaffirm our faith in the progressive principles of the Republican party. We believe in policies past and present, best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The administration of President Harrison and the congressional legislation of that party were wise, pure and patriotic and we point to the marked contrast between the home and foreign policies of that administration and the present travesty on government inflicted on the whole people. We believe in the republic doctrine of protection and reciprocity, which furnishes a home market for the products of our factories and our farms and protects the American laborer against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. We denounce the unwise and unpatriotic action of the Democratic party in attempting to eliminate the reciprocity principle from our tariff system, thereby closing a large foreign market to products of American farmers and depressing agricultural interests.

We denounce the present attempt of a Democratic congress to overthrow and destroy the American industrial system, a course that with the general fear of a violent readjustment of the country's business to a free trade basis has increased the national debt and has plunged the country into the most disastrous business depression of its history; has closed numerous banks and factories throughout the country, has thrown countless numbers of American citizens out of employment, has compelled able bodied and industrious men to humiliate themselves by seeking for charity and has filled our broad land with free soup houses and food markets.

National Currency Favored.

We believe in currency composed of gold, silver and paper, readily convertible at a taxed standard of value and entirely under national control; and we favor the imposition of increased tariff duties upon the imports from all countries which oppose the coinage of silver upon a basis determined by an international congress for such purposes. We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic party to restore the era of "wild cat" money. We believe in a liberal construction of our pension laws, and we condemn the unjust policy of the present administration of depriving ex-

soldiers of their pensions without a hearing; a policy intended to cast odium upon loyalty and patriotism.

We believe it to be the duty of the state as well as the nation to make suitable provision for the care and maintenance of all indigent soldiers, their wives and widows.

We therefore favor the establishment by the state of a suitable soldiers' home for the reception of such soldiers, their wives and widows as may be overtaken by adversity.

We demand a rigid enforcement of all immigration laws by the national government, and demand such further legislation as will protect our people and institutions against the influx of the criminal and vicious classes.

We denounce the unpatriotic action of the Cleveland administration in hauling down the American flag at Hawaii and condemn the arrogant assumption of power displayed in the effort to restore a tyrannical queen over a free people who had thrown off the yoke of despotism.

Distribution of "Pie" Condemned. We condemn the outrageous bargain and sale of federal patronage by the Cleveland administration in its unblinking efforts to usurp the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government to enforce a favorite measure through congress and compel the confirmation of presidential appointments by the senate.

We condemn the reckless and extravagant administration of the financial affairs of this state whereby the people are subjected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation, by an increased assessment of property and increased rate of taxation and by a multiplication of offices to be supported by the taxpayers of the state. We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of the state should be placed under non-partisan control.

We believe in such legislation, state and national, as will protect the lives and limbs of employes of railways, mines and factories.

We condemn the policies steadily pursued by the Democratic legislature of Indiana in so gerrymandering the state as to deny the people a fair representation in the views in the state legislature and national congress, thus imperiling the foundation of our institutions.

The first ballot was for secretary of state. There was no nominating speeches. There were five candidates as follows: Aaron Jones of South Bend, A. D. Owen of Logansport; J. E. Watson Rushville; M. H. Sulzer, Madison; J. P. Packard, New Albany. Of Marion county's 139 votes, 35 went to Watson, the largest any one candidate has received.

Ex-Secretary Thompson in his speech said that his work was nearly done; that he is no longer a boy. He urged the state Republicans to work zealously for success in November, advocated a protective tariff and deplored the present condition of affairs and charged it to the misgovernment of the party now in power.

Nominations.

3 p. m.—W. D. Owens was nominated for secretary of state on the fourth ballot.

HOLLICRAFT IN THE LEAD.

Bids For the Electrical Building at Lawrence Are Opened.

The state board of public works, at 2 o'clock this afternoon opened the bids for the construction of the physics and electrical building at the state university.

The bids are as follows:

C. H. Hollcraft, Topeka, \$36,933; C. J. Rosen, Topeka, \$45,754; Cuthbert & Sargent, Topeka, \$40,830; J. S. Morse, Topeka, \$48,300; J. B. Betts, Topeka, \$44,393; Urie Bros., Manhattan, \$47,093; J. Hadderson, Topeka, \$43,000; Henry Bennett, Oswatimie, \$39,888; J. J. Cox, Lawrence, \$42,216; J. W. Goodlander, Ft. Scott, \$43,990.

The legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the construction and equipment of the building.

VIRGINIA CITY AFIRE.

The Whole City Is Said to be Burning Up.

RENO, Nev., April 25.—Word has been received here that a great fire is raging in Virginia City.

No details are obtainable as telegraphic communication is interrupted. It is said the whole town is ablaze. Every effort is being made to learn the exact facts.

BACKING DOWN.

A Compromise Tariff Bill to Be Introduced Says Senator Brice.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Brice is authority for the statement that a compromise tariff bill has been agreed upon which is certain to be adopted by congress early in June. It will take the form of senate committee amendments to the pending bill. Senator Brice would not indicate any of the changes the amendments will effect, further than that it is aimed to secure a reduction of about 30 per cent more than the McKinley law.

Kearsarge Court Martial Ends.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Herbert today disposed of the case of Commander Heyerman and Lieutenant Lyman, found guilty by court martial of causing the wreck of the Kearsarge on Roncador reef. The court sentenced Commander Heyerman to two years suspension from duty on waiting orders pay and to remain stationary in his grade.

Free Silver to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house coinage committee by an overwhelming vote decided today to side-track the Meyer silver seigniorage bill and small bonds bill and instead to consider the Bland free silver coinage bill.

The dentists are in session today at the Throop hotel. The morning was occupied with papers by Dr. W. H. Shulze of Atchison, on "Prosthetic Dentistry," and J. P. Root of Kansas, on "Dental Education." This afternoon is taken up largely with clinics. Dr. C. B. Reed of Topeka, is the supervisor.

Stopped the Industrials.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 25.—An attempt was made late last night by 300 industrialists to capture a Northern Pacific freight train, but Chief of Police Hunt was on hand with thirty officers and prevented it.

DANCER AHEAD.

President Cleveland Orders Out the Regulars

To Stop the Butte (Mont.) Industrial Army,

On Its Way Eastward With a Stolen Train.

DEPUTIES POWERLESS.

They Catch Up With the Butte Commonweal,

But the Fierce Aspect of the Miners Deters Them

FROM INTERFERING.

Soldiers Expected to Stop the Train at Miles City.

Progress of Other Branches of the Commonweal.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The strong hand of the national government has at last been extended to check in their mad career the lawless mob of Coxeyites who seized upon a train on the Northern Pacific at Butte, Montana, and started eastward.

The government no longer will await upon the tardy movement of the state officials and today Col. Swayne, who is in command of the department of Dakota, in the absence in Europe of Gen. Merritt was instructed by telegram to use the United States troops to intercept the mob and restore the railroad's property.

This action follows close upon Attorney General Olney's telegram of instruction to United States Marshal Bede, at St. Paul. There is no legal difficulty in this stage, as the railroad property is now in the hands of the United States courts acting through a receiver, and the president may move at once upon the representations of the United States judicial officers.

There are sufficient forces of United States at St. Paul and Bismarck on the eastward of the train seizures and it is expected they will be stopped at one of these points. It can no longer be denied that the peculiar movement now in progress throughout the west has aroused the apprehension of the national authorities.

No Interference While Law Abiding.

As long as the numerous "armies" and other organizations conducted themselves in a peaceful and law-abiding fashion, there would be no disposition to interfere with them, but as the character of the agitators is revealed by such acts as the seizure of trains and other lawless doings, it is made evident to the officers of the government that they can no longer stop at a policy of non-interference.

Further trespass upon vested rights and good order of the community probably will be severely suppressed whenever by a violation of United States laws the national government finds itself justified in acting.

Location of the Butte Army.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—Hogan's army of Coxeyites from Butte, Mont., at 7:30 last night reached Columbus, fifty miles this side of Livingstone, and went into camp, spending the night there.

The United States marshal, with a large force of deputies, started after the runaway yesterday, and when the Hogans were at Livingstone the officers were only one hour and twenty minutes behind them. The special train bearing the officers made fast time and overtook the stolen train at Columbus.

When the seventy-five deputies reached Columbus and discovered the 500 Coxeyites, who are mostly hardy miners, reckless in consequences, and determined to proceed, they found their authority was as little regarded as their force was insufficient.

The Northern Pacific officials were advised of the situation and they ordered that no attempt be made to stop the train at Columbus. During the early morning General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific has been in conference with Col. Swayne, commanding this department of the United States army and it was decided to attempt to stop them and seize the men before reaching Miles City. Fort Keogh is near the city and troops have been ordered to seize the train on its arrival there.

To Reach Fort Keogh at 6.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—The orders to the troops at Fort Keogh say nothing about firing on the train and it is not thought such action will be necessary.

A special train has been ordered to be held in readiness at Fort Keogh, and unless the Coxey train is run straight through, notwithstanding possible obstructions, the special with a force of troops, will follow and arrest the Hogan army at the first opportunity.

Running at 35 miles an hour, as they were when last reported, the Hogan train will not reach Fort Keogh until 6 o'clock tonight, but if they increase their speed as they did coming over the mountains, they may reach there sooner. They replaced their former engine at Livingston with the best one to be had in the round-house.

Orders to Hold Them.

MILES CITY, Mont., April 25.—Col. Page, of the 23rd infantry, commanding at Fort Keogh, two miles from here, has received orders to stop and hold Coxey's

Montana army and the garrison is under arms. The Coxeyites are expected at Keogh between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Will Be Escorted Back to Butte. ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—A Miles City to the Dispatch says: The Montana contingent of Coxey's army will not go further east than Fort Keogh, owing to orders to the military at the fort. The army is now at Billings, and a dispatch just received here says that they have captured seventy-five United States deputy marshals who had followed them from Butte.

Superintendent Finn of the Montana division is here and will attend to the stopping of the train at Keogh. Hogan, in command of the Coxeyites, had wired Finn that he would want his private car to go east from Miles City and Finn will be on hand to explain the interruption in the program.

The garrison at Fort Keogh consists of 500 men, with a galling battery and Col. Page will execute his orders. The probability is that the army will be returned to Butte under military escort.

Private advices in this city state that in the fight between the deputies and the Coxeyites no one was killed, but three or four were injured.

Only Issue, Further Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Attorney General Olney, anticipating the arrival at Bismarck of the train captured at Butte, Montana, last night by a contingent of Coxey's army, today telegraphed United States Marshal Cronin giving him orders similar to those wired last night to Marshal Bede at St. Paul.

He is ordered to execute any process issued by the United States court for the protection of property and ask for military assistance if any resistance which cannot be overcome by the marshal and his deputies is offered.

KELLY'S ARMY AT ATLANTIC.

He Comments on the Report That the Commonweal Is to Be Suppressed.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, April 25.—Gen. Kelly was shown this afternoon the Associated Press dispatches from Washington stating that the government had practically decided to interfere with the commonweal movement, and had ordered the Montana train load of men stopped. The general refused to believe that the government had really decided upon such action.

"I don't see how they could reach such a decision," he said, "but if they have, we will make a test case of it and carry the matter to the courts. We will not resort to physical force. We are peaceful, unarmed men and will never attempt to cope with government forces. Our battle must be fought in the courts."

Col. Spauld, in the same position as that of his late chief.

"This action is a usurpation of power by the government," Spauld declared.

"We will go to the courts if we are interfered with. They will decide in our favor."

"And if they declare against you, what then?" was asked.

"They never will," was the emphatic reply. "They cannot, but even if they do, the people are greater than the courts."

Temporary peace reigned at the fair grounds today where the contending factions of Kelly's industrial army were camped. The revolution of yesterday which separated the San Francisco and Sacramento divisions and elevated Col. Spauld to the generalship of the latter, was the one topic of conversation in the camp and the bitter feeling among the men was as apparent as it was yesterday. An attempt to maintain peace was made, but Kelly absolutely refused to recognize the recalcitrant officer. The latter again asserted that he would march to Washington with Kelly's column, but would hold no communication with the general. The Sacramento, while in the minority, were determined and seemingly anxious for a test of strength and power with the Kellyites. Both leaders were kept busy today preventing personal conflicts between the men of the divisions, and Kelly expressed his fears to an Associated Press reporter that the men would get beyond his control and precipitate a general fight.

The march to Des Moines will begin tomorrow morning. Kelly addressed the townspeople and aroused enthusiasm.

AN ARMY OF 20,000 MEN.

Iron Moulders Preparing to Move to Washington En Masse.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The biggest army of men all to state for Washington will be the iron moulders. The iron moulders' association will not join the Coxey army from here but will go on their own hook. They claim that 20,000 men will be in their ranks when they leave Chicago May 1. The International Iron Moulders' Union has 30,000 members. The object of the delegation is to petition congress for legislation that shall put the idle iron moulders to work. The committee which has charge of the organization of the Chicago delegation is composed of George Rotob, William Barrett, John Campion, John Devenish, Thomas Carr and Patrick Enright. They have a list of delegations to iron moulders that are to join them as follows:

Marengo, Ill., 75 men; John Weideman, leader.

Aurora, 100 men; Frank Fisher, leader.

Joliet, 50 men; John Canfield, leader.

South Chicago, 75 men; Thomas McCormick, leader.

Quincy, 150 men; Martin Ryan, leader.

Streator, 40 men; John Olsig, leader.

Rock Island, 50 men; Fred Helling, leader.

Milwaukee, 100 men; Charles Martin, leader.

Grand Crossing, 40 men; Abel Christman, leader.

At Baltimore the western contingent will be joined by these delegations:

Philadelphia, union No. 1, 300 men; Martin Monahan, leader.

Troy, N. Y., 400 men; Patrick Fanning, leader.

Rochester, unions No. 11 and 12, 200 men; Owen Cox, leader.

Louisville, unions No. 16 and 18, 150 men; Joseph Valentine, vice president international union, leader.

Pittsburg, 300 men; James McGraw, leader.

The iron moulders are not going to "capture" trains but will make terms with the railroads for their transportation to Washington.

SOVEREIGN IS WITH THEM.

The Knights of Labor Chief Backing the Commonweal.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Grand Master Workman, J. R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor who has entered heart and soul into the commonweal movement here said today: "This is now a matter which cannot be treated in a light way, and it has become so serious an affair that the eyes of the nation are now fully opened to its importance. Why should any one laugh at these armies now? They are stirred by good motives and show that they are in earnest, because they will endure hardship and suffering to accomplish their objects. The scenes enacted at Boston indicate that we are standing on the crust of a volcano of public opinion which may burst into a demand for action at Washington and legislation to relieve the unemployed and the starving."

"The Coxeyites are right and patriotic in one of the planks of their platform. They asked that no interest-bearing bonds be issued. That is one of the cardinal principles of the Knights of Labor."

"Washington is liable to double—even quadruple its population in the next two weeks, for all kinds of people are coming there, and soon thousands of men will be marching thither. Of course the Knights of Labor are in sympathy with this movement. I was told that 900 knights from this city are ready to join the local army. I am glad of it and I believe they will in the end accomplish great good. You have but to study history to see that immense waves of sentiment like the present result in something. You will see that the Coxey movement will bring about a sudden and decided change in the course of legislation."

TO PROTECT THE COMMONWEAL.

Senator Allen Offers a Resolution Declaring Their Right to Come to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the senate today Mr. Allen, (Nebraska), offered the following resolution for which he asked immediate consideration:

Whereas, It is currently reported that unarmed, law-abiding and peacefully disposed, but unemployed citizens of the United States are about to peacefully assemble in Washington to petition the government for a redress of their grievances, and

Whereas, Threats of arresting such persons have been made by their entering the District of Columbia and the city of Washington, therefore be it

Resolved, First—That under the constitution of the United States, citizens of the United States, regardless of their rank and station in life, have an undoubted and unquestionable right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of their grievances at any place within the United States where they do not create a breach of the peace, menace or endanger persons or property, or disturb the transaction of the public business, or the free use of the streets and highways by the public.

Second—That such persons have an undoubted right to visit the assembly in the city of Washington for any and all peaceable purposes as in other portions of the territory belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States at all times being amenable to the law for any violation thereof.

Third—That such persons have a right to enter upon the Capitol grounds of the United States, and in the Capitol itself, as fully and to as great an extent as any other citizens or persons, as long as they do not disturb or hinder the transaction of public business, menace the public peace or rights of persons and property, and any threat of violence to such persons under such circumstances would be a clear violation of their constitutional right.

Fourth—That we commend the prompt enforcement of all just constitutional laws, looking to the preservation of the public business and the prevention of crime; but under pretense of preserving the public business and the prevention and punishment of crime, peaceable and law-abiding citizens must not be disturbed in the full and free exercise of their constitutional rights.

Objection was made to the consideration of the resolution and it went over under the rules.

ALL THE WAY FROM SEATTLE.

The Army of 1,000 That Proposes to Walk the Entire Distance.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25.—The Northwestern Industrial army, 1,000 strong, made up largely of men who came to work on the Great Northern and the Everett & Monte Cristo railroads, will start on foot this evening for Washington City.

The next day they will march to Puget Sound, where the Tacoma contingent, about 500 strong, will join them. Hopes are still entertained of securing transportation from the Northern Pacific, but failing in making this arrangement, the evident intention is to board the first east-bound freight train. The army is organized in fourteen companies of about sixty men each.

NO TESTS FOR COXEY.

Boen's Resolution Tabled in a Committee Room Where It Will Stay.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Boen's resolution to allow Coxey's army the use of government reservations and United States army tents was referred to the military committee where it is likely to remain.

There will be a committee meeting on Friday, but it is doubtful whether the resolution will be acted on or even considered. This will be the last meeting before the army is scheduled to arrive. Mr. Boen is considering the advisability of getting the subject before the house as a privileged question affecting the peace and safety of members.

COMMENT IN FRANCE.